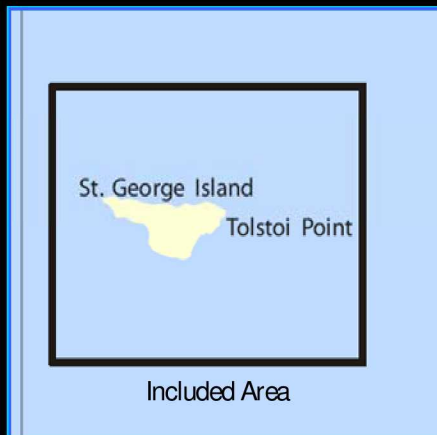


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

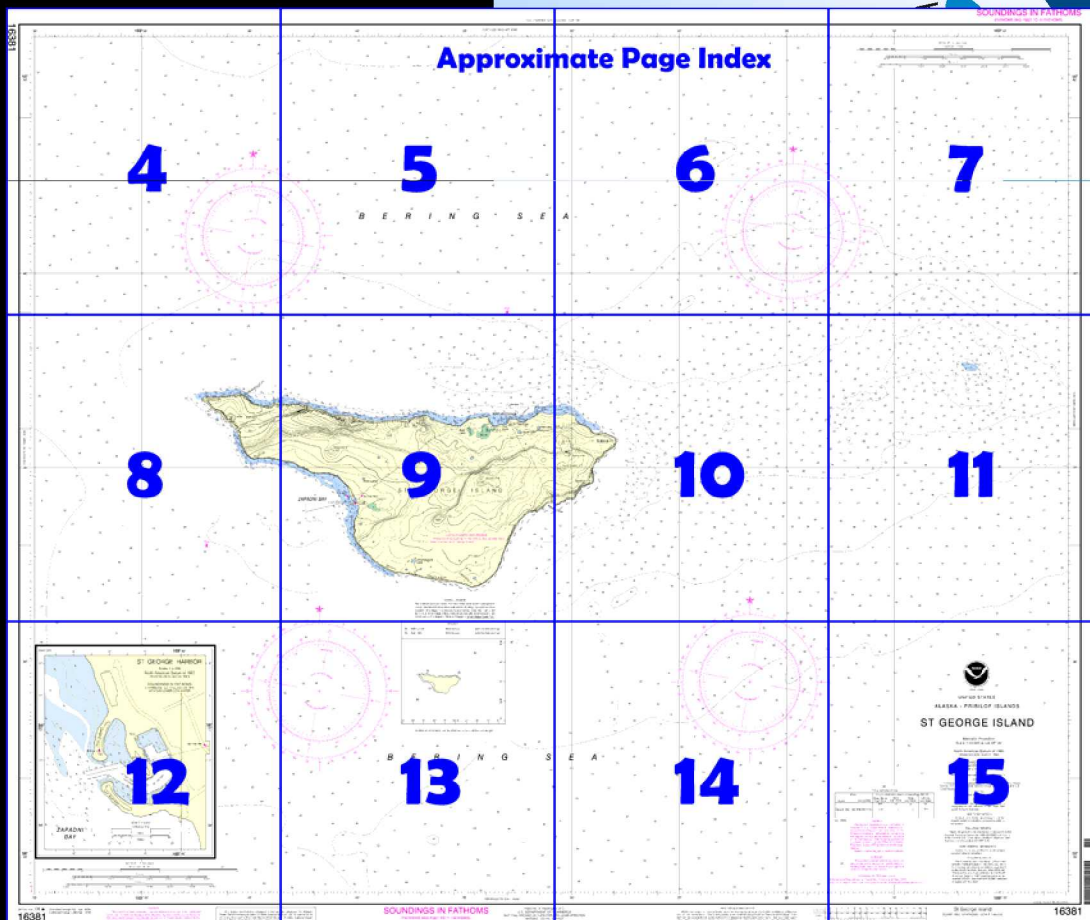
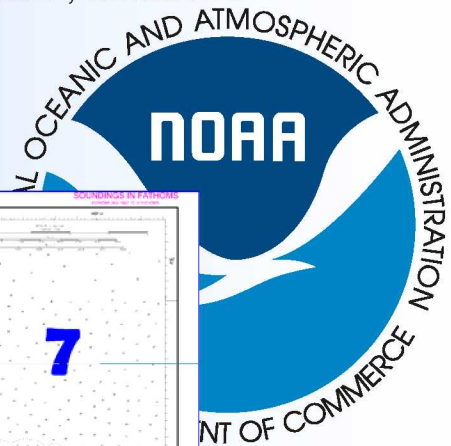
## St George Island

(NOAA Chart 16381)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

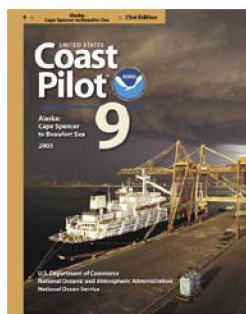
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(356) **St. George Island**, the southernmost of the Pribilof Islands, consists mainly of high volcanic hills and ridges, and its entire coast is a precipitous cliff except for a few miles on the N side and short intervals at Garden Cove and Zapadni Bay. The E and W extremities of the island, **Tolstoi Point** and **Dalnai Point**, are bold promontories. **High Bluffs**, on the N side of the island, 1,012 feet high, is a prominent landmark and is visible from St.

Paul Island, a distance of nearly 40 miles, on a clear day.

(357) **St. George Harbor**, on the SE side of Zapadni Bay, is the only harbor on St. George Island. The channel is dredged and in 1993-June 2002, had a controlling depth of 17 feet. The entrance is protected by breakwaters and marked by a 076° lighted range and daybeacons. The N breakwater is marked by a light. There are two docks on the E side of the basin; N dock is 60 feet and S dock is 75 feet, both with 19 feet alongside

and staging areas. An additional 250 feet of moorage is provided by dolphins on the W side with 22 feet alongside. The harbormaster assigns berths (telephone 907-859-2263) and monitors VHF-FM channels 16 and 12. Water, sewage pumpout, a boat ramp, and marine supplies are available. The harbor is owned and operated by the village of St. George. Anchorage can be had at North Anchorage, Garden Cove, and Zapadni Bay, according to the direction of the wind; the anchorages are poor except with the wind directly off the land. At a distance generally not greater than 2 miles from the island the depth of the water is but little less than the surrounding sea, and in thick weather it is not safe to depend upon soundings for picking up the land unless sure of the position. Vessels should not approach the island in less than 12 fathoms of water. There are no outlying dangers except the rock awash 0.6 mile NE of East Landing, and the small reefs at Zapadni Bay and North Anchorage. A rocky shoal, covered 1¾ fathoms, is 9.3 miles 078° from Tolstoi Point.

(358) The anchorage in **Zapadni Bay**, on the SW side of the island, in 10 fathoms, affords shelter with winds from ENE to NNW. A reef extends about 0.2 mile offshore S of the anchorage.

(359) With N winds, a landing may sometimes be made at **Garden Cove** S of Tolstoi Point, on the sand beach. The anchorage affords shelter from NW winds, but with the exception of a small area the bottom is rocky.

(360) In the open water the tidal current is rotary, turning clockwise. Along the N and S shores of the island the current in general sets E on the flood and W on the ebb. The largest velocity observed over a period of about 6 days in July and August was about 1.5 knots. With opposing wind and current, tide rips occur off Tolstoi and Dalnoi Points. These rips are not heavy enough to be of any consequence, except that to strangers they appear to be breakers. The water is deep off both points, which can be passed close-to with safety.

(361) The approach to **North Anchorage** is marked by a private marker about 0.5 mile N of St. George. The most prominent landmarks in the village of **St. George** are the white roofs of the quadrangle of sheds, low down at the water's edge. The roofs loom up first through the fog. Also conspicuous is a tight group of buildings on the slope and ridge back from the beach. Most easily identified is the Russian Orthodox church whose bell tower has a green onion-shaped roof topped by a white St. Andrew's cross.

(362) Vessels should keep the street which extends through the village bearing 164°. Good anchorage will be found about 700 yards from the landing. There is swinging room for a 400-foot vessel riding to 45 fathoms of chain.

(363) The landing is a square block of reinforced concrete next to a cutting in the rocks. The area around the landing, and for about 75 feet to seaward, practically bares at extreme low water. The landing can be used by small shallow-draft boats 3 hours on either side of high water. A launching ramp is at North Anchorage.

(364) **East Landing**, just NE of the village, is better protected from a W swell. A ledge awash is a short distance off the landing. If desired, a boat will come out to anchored vessels when landing is practicable.

Local magnetic disturbance

(365) Differences of as much as 11° from the normal variation have been observed on St. George Island.

(369) The U.S. Public Health Service maintains a Native Health Services clinic in the village of St. George.

(370) St. George Airport provides air services four times a week. Peninsula Airways Aircraft Charter will provide air transportation in an emergency.



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 15/06  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 4/06

HEIGHTS  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 56° 35'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.021" northward and 16.899" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE  
Differences of as much as 11° from the normal variation have been observed on St. George Island.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

AUTHORITIES  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

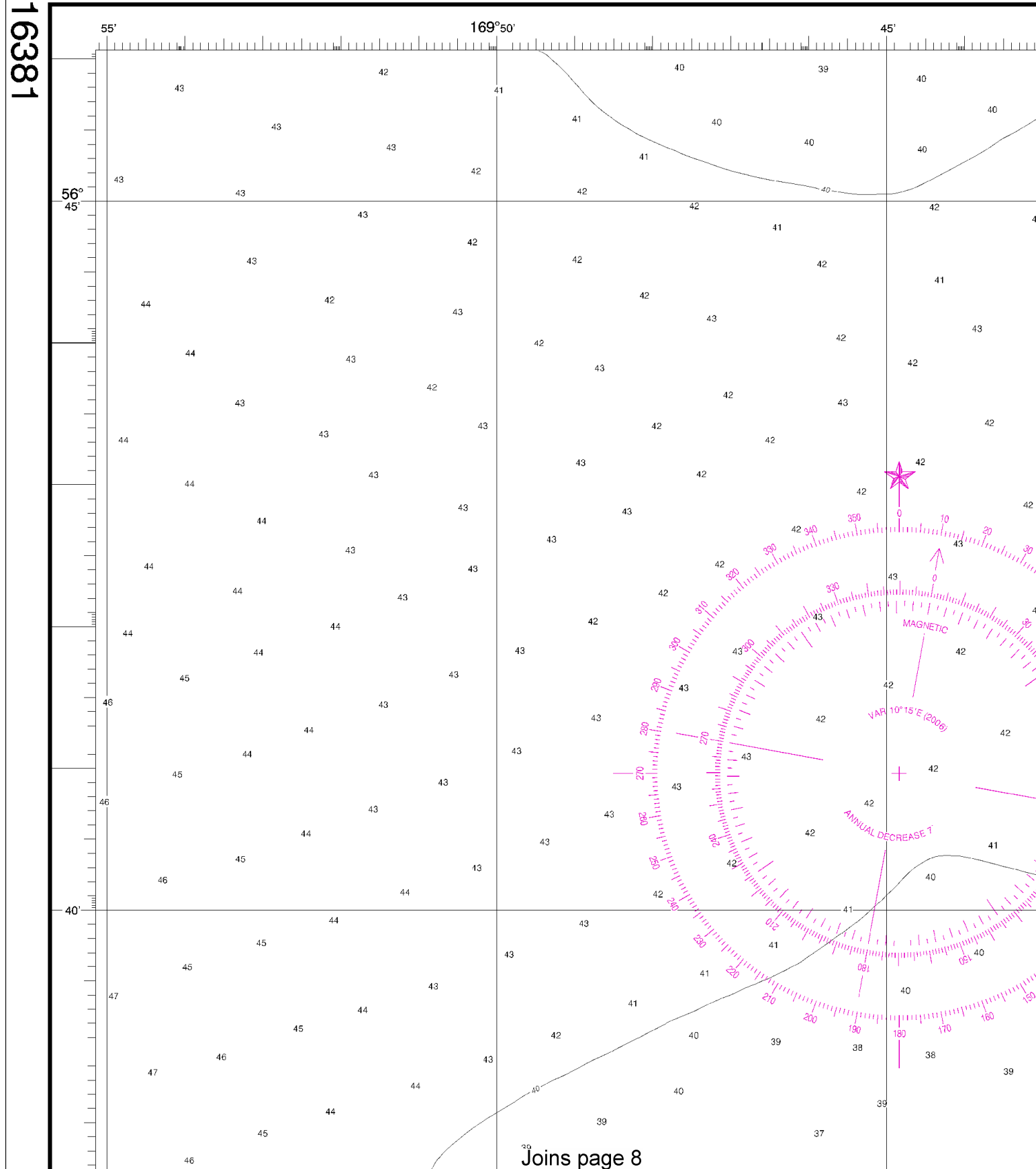
CAUTION  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
Place	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name (LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Zapadni Bay (56°34'N/169°41'W)	3.31	---	---	-2.5

(Jan 2006) NOTE A

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS  
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

16381



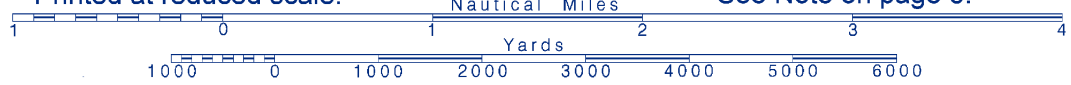
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.



# 5

Joins page 5

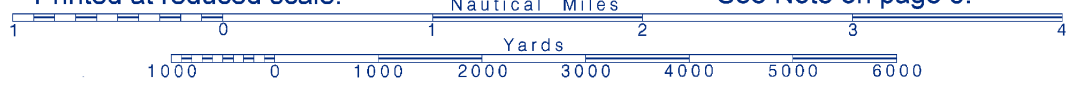
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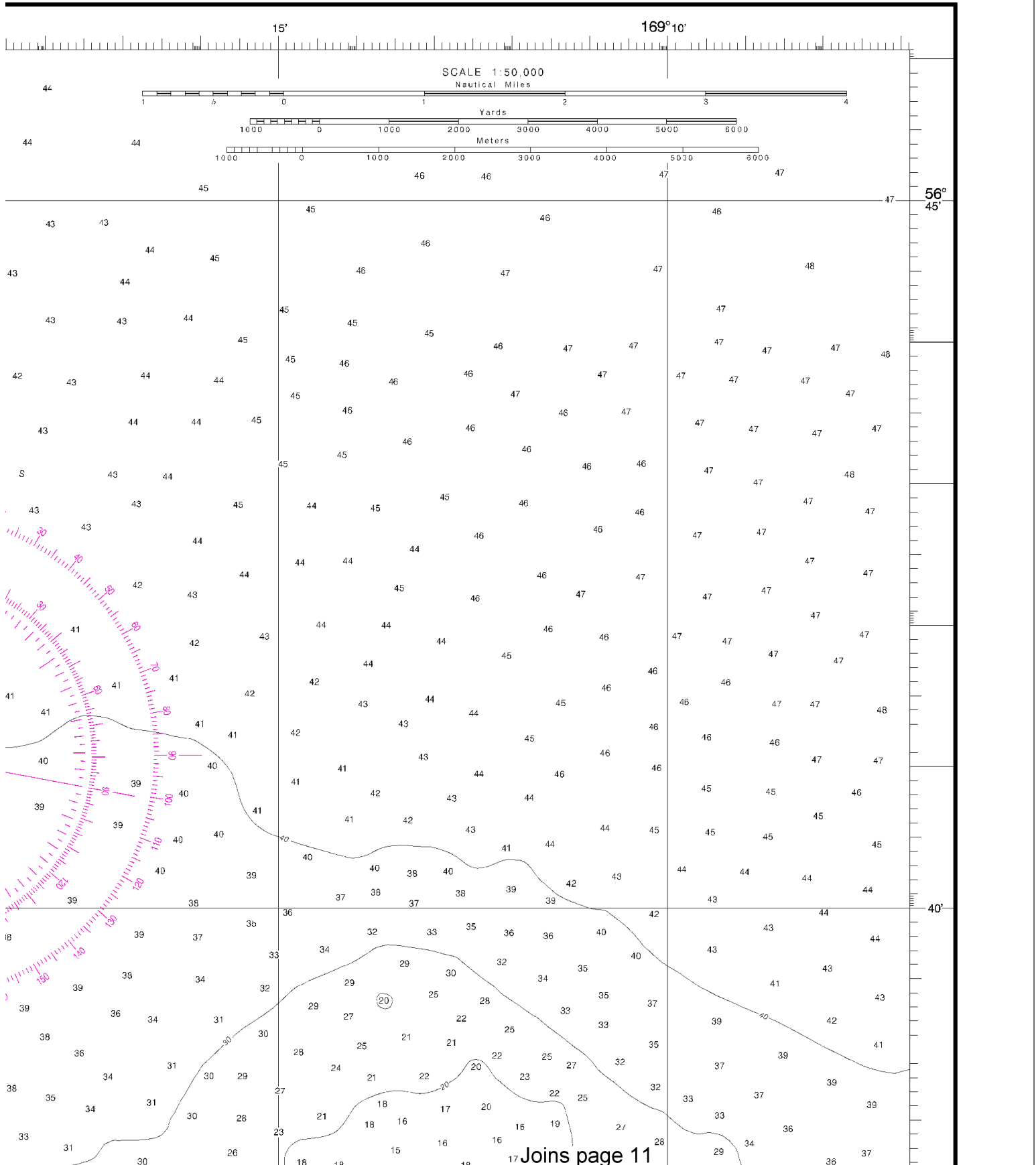
~~SCALE 1:50,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

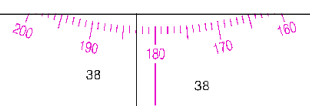
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



Joins page 4

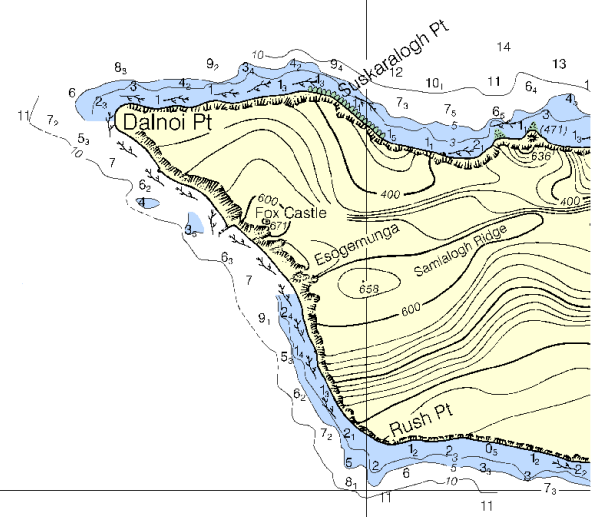


CONTINUED ON CHART 16380

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Joins page 12



8



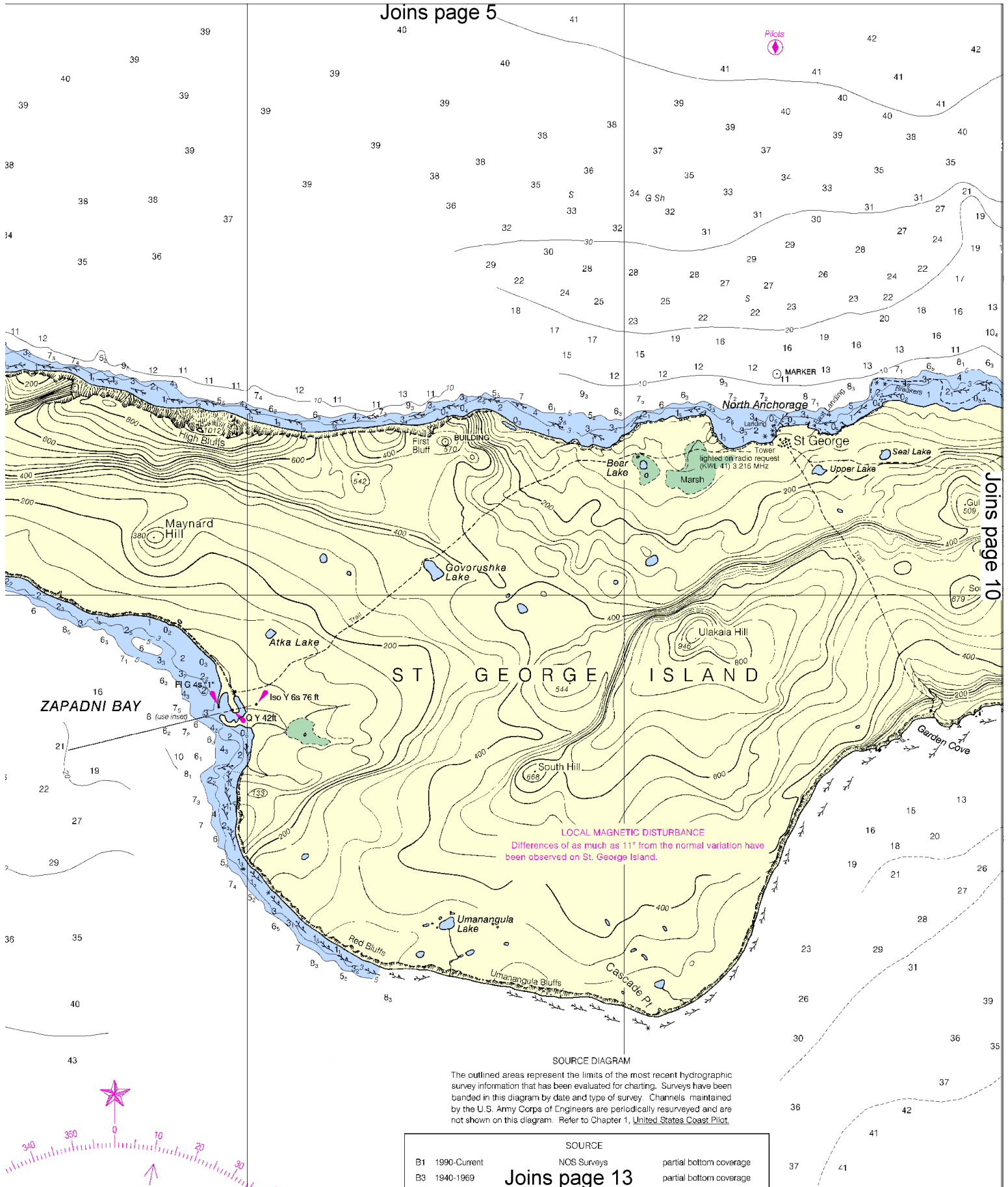
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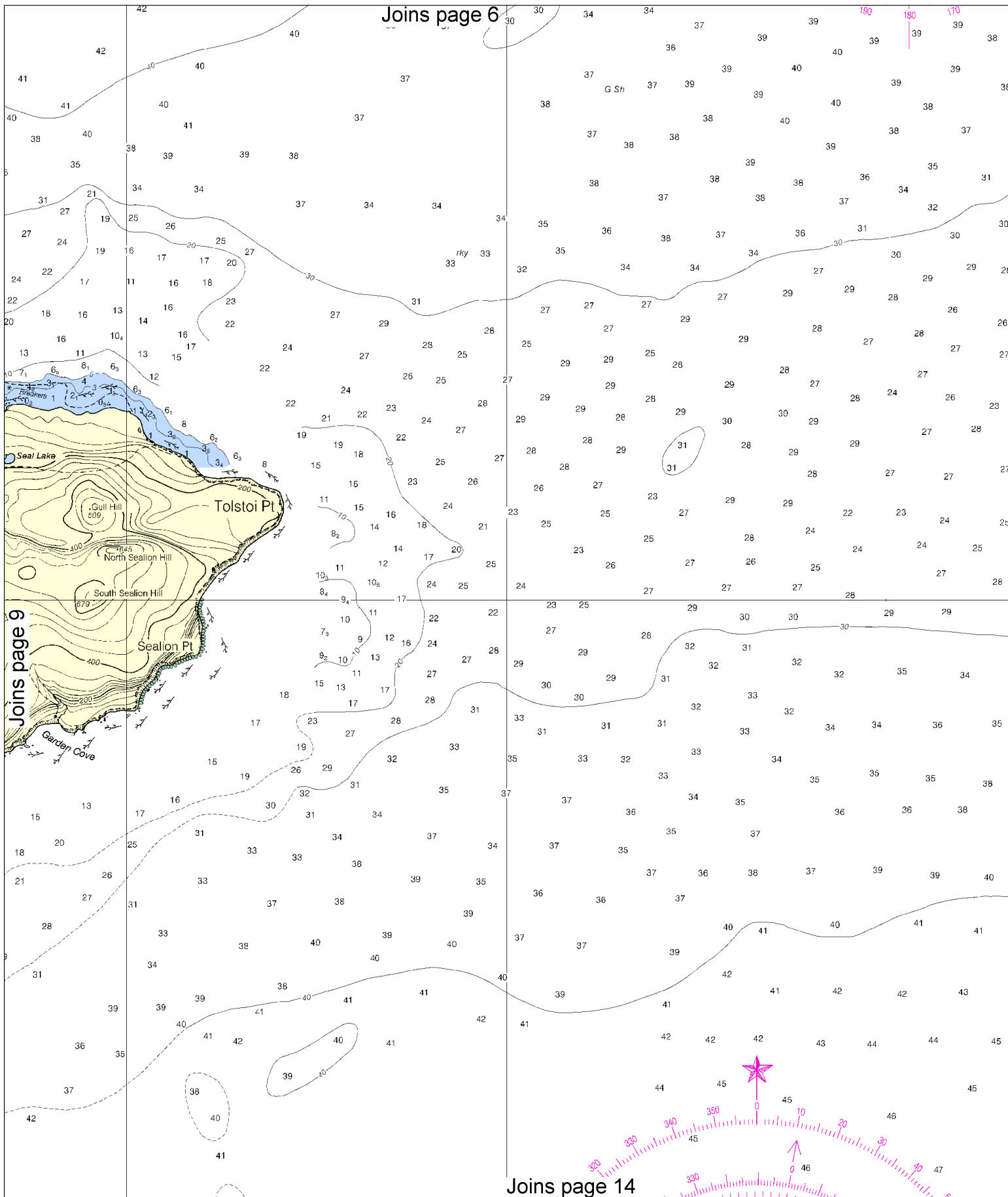
See Note on page 5.







Joins page 6



10



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SCALE 1:50,000

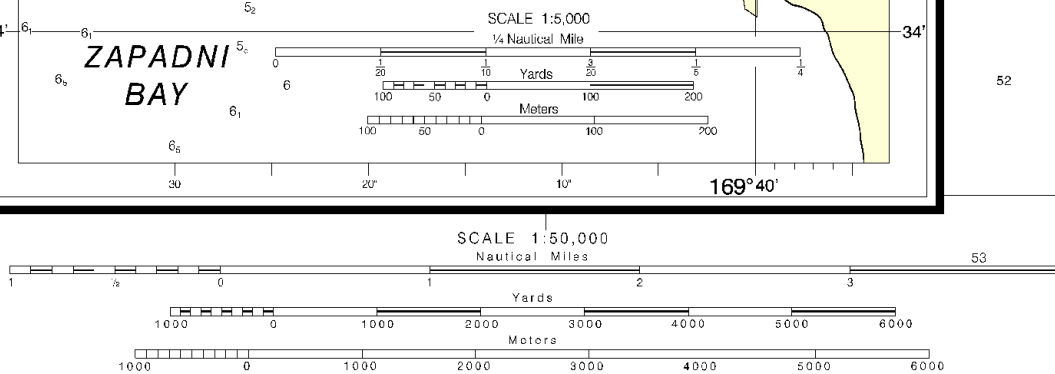
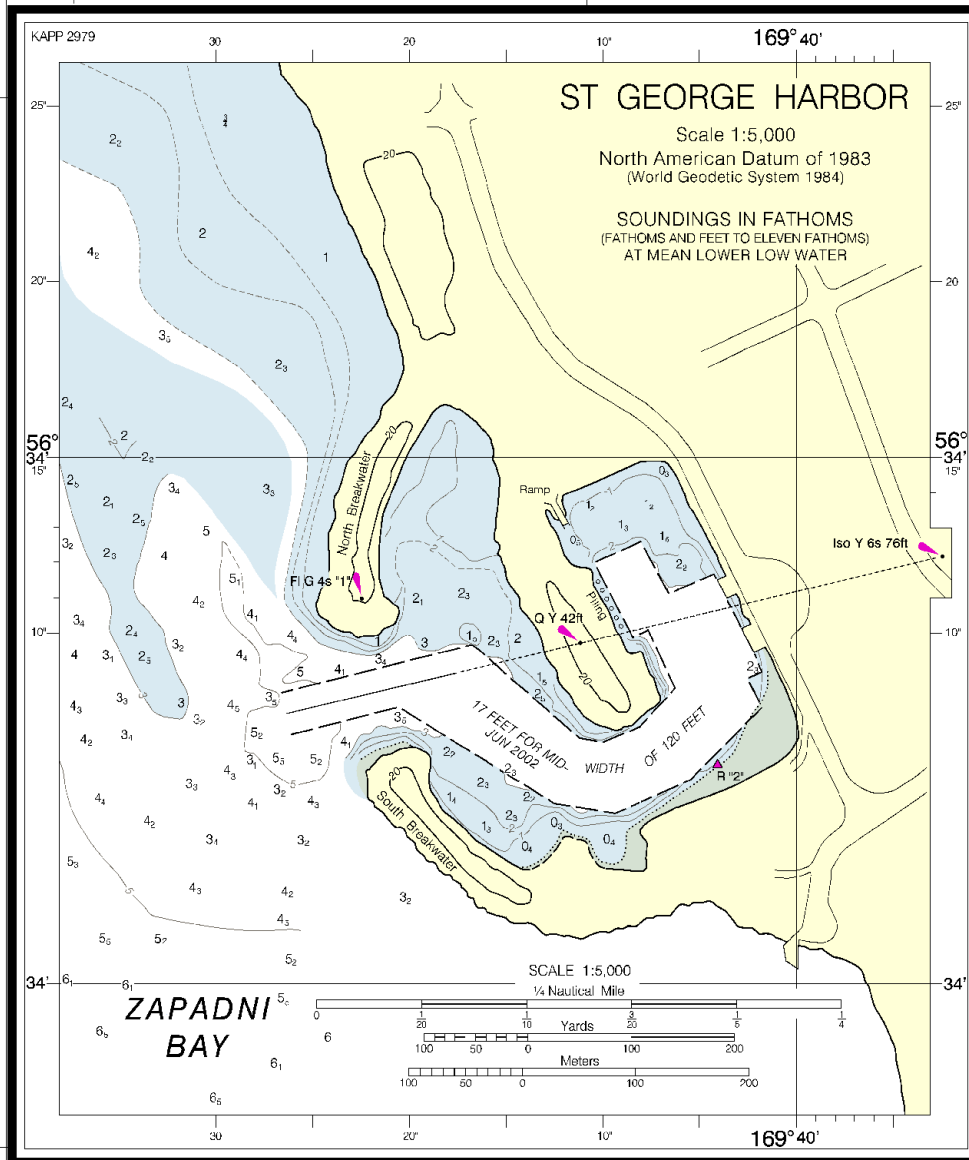
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

CONTINUED ON CHART 16380

Joins page 15



9th Ed., Apr. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 15/06  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 4/06

16381

CAUTION

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This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigational service. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections, additional information, or comments to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSD), Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

12



Printed at reduced scale.

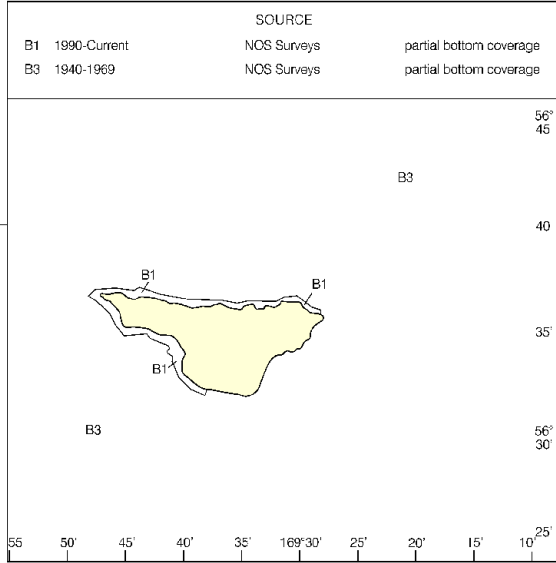
SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.

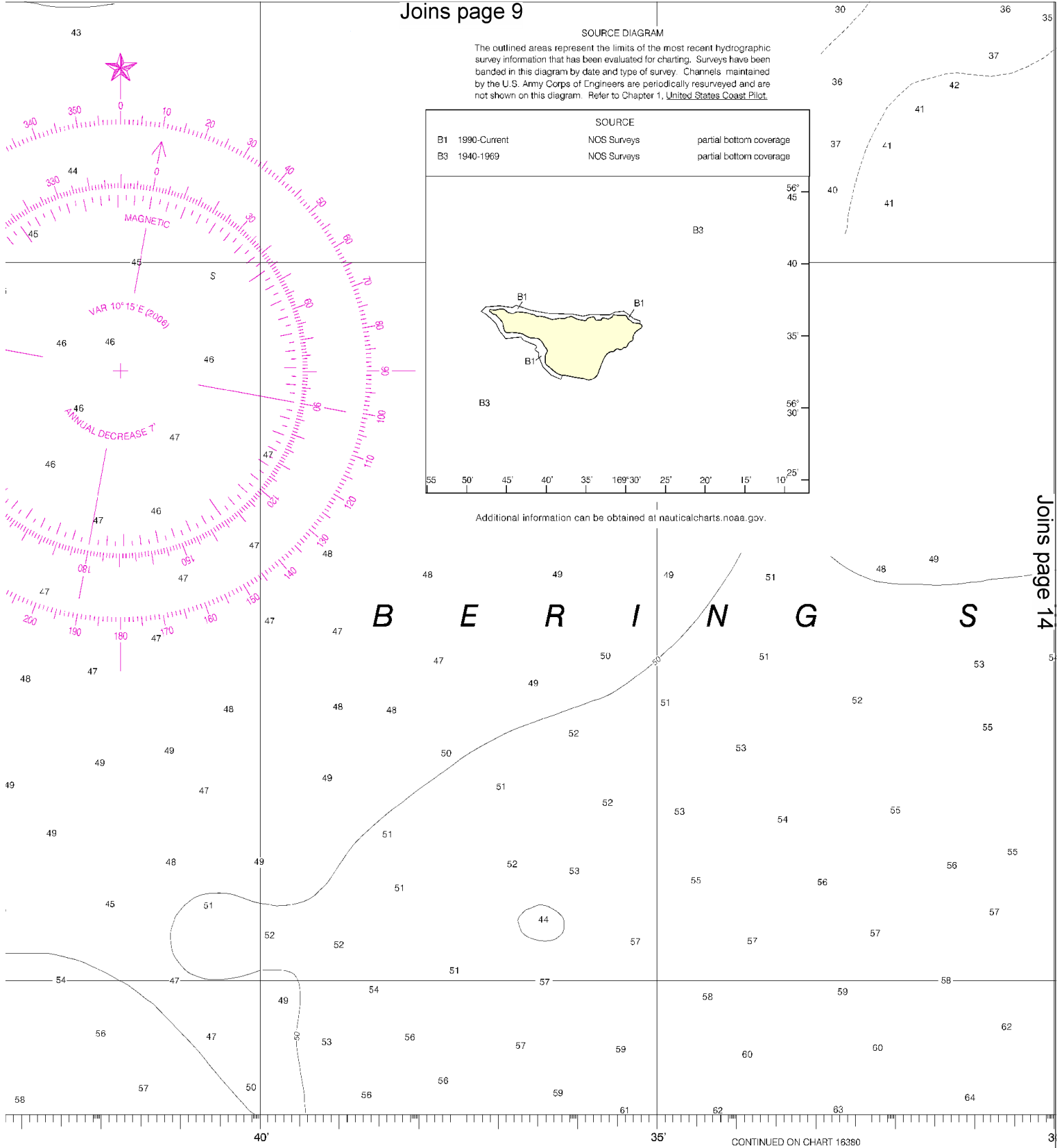


SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.



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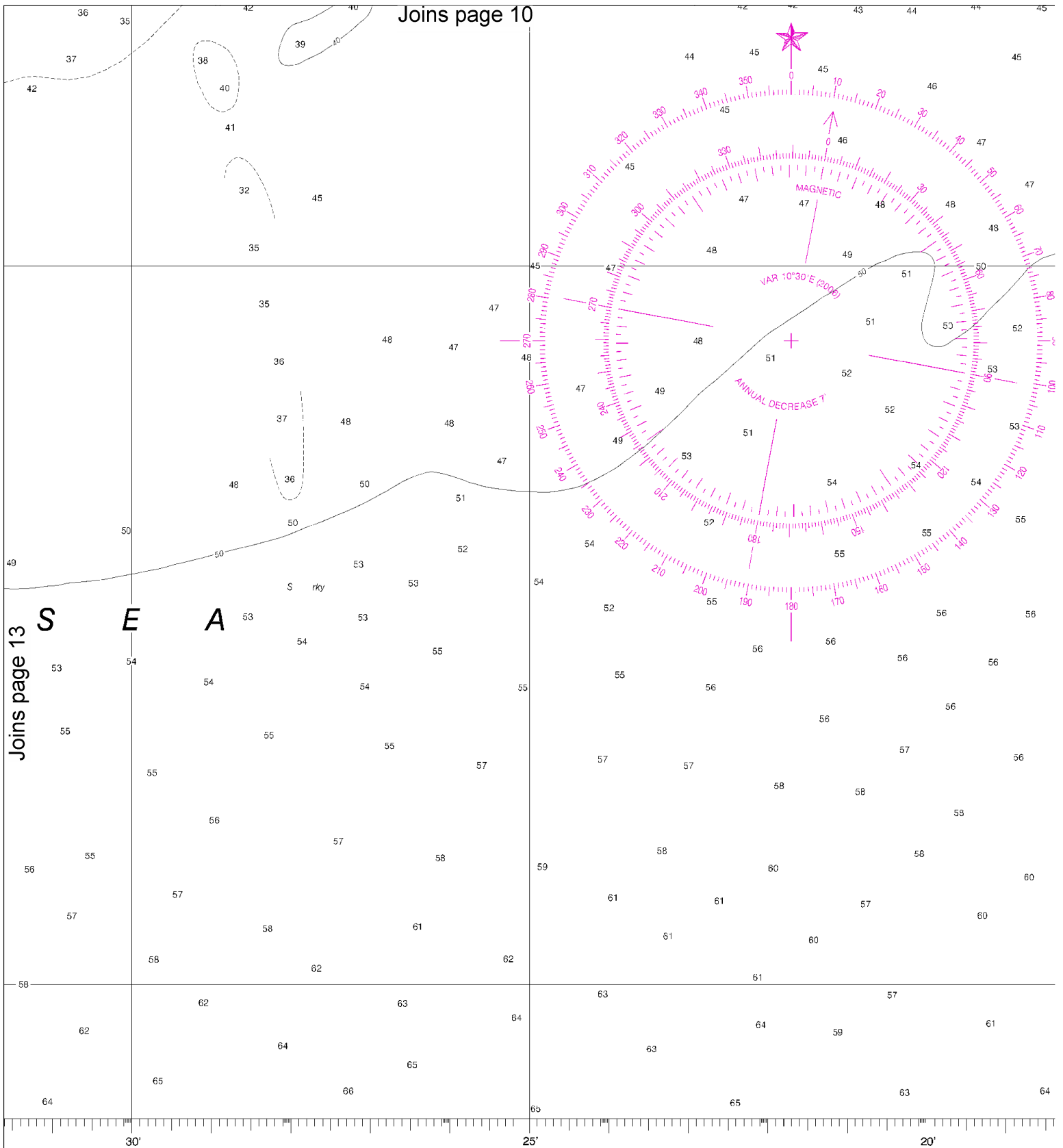
CONTINUED ON CHART 16390

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(S2), National Ocean

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINIS  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY





Joins page 13

at Washington, D.C.  
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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FATHOM
FEET
METERS

14

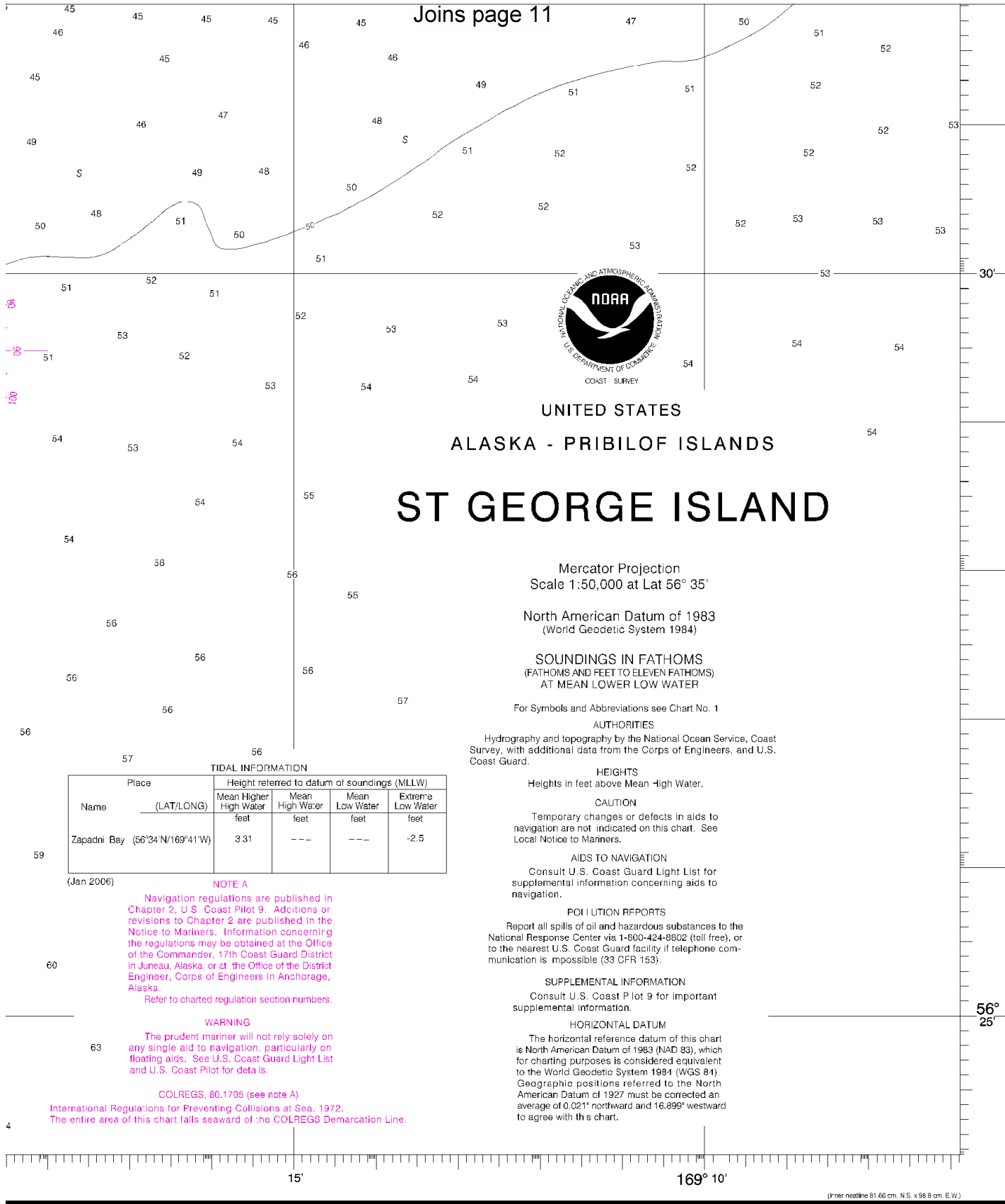


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.





UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - PRIBILOF ISLANDS

ST GEORGE ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 56° 35'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

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Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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Zapadni Bay (56°34'N/169°41'W)	3.31	---	---	-2.5

(Jan 2006)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



56° 25'

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

St George Island  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:50,000

16381

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).